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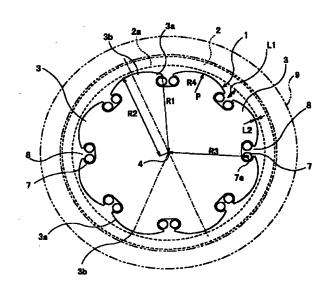
QB09 QB10

#### (54) 【発明の名称】 着磁ヨーク

#### (57)【要約】

【課題】 磁極幅が広くなっても良好な正弦波形に飽和 着磁させることのできる着磁ヨークを提供する。

【解決手段】 着磁ヨーク1として、その磁極3の外周 部全周が、着磁ヨーク1の中心4から同一半径では形成 されず、磁極3の巻線部8に隣接する境界部3aにおけ る着磁ヨーク中心4から磁極外周までの半径R2が、磁 極中心部3 bにおける着磁ヨーク中心4から磁極外周ま での半径R1よりも小さくなるように形成する。この構 成により、着磁ヨーク1における磁極境界部3aよりも 磁極中心部3bが被着磁部材2の内周2aに近くなるの で、磁極中心部3bからの磁束が被着磁部材2に対して 一番多くなって磁力が集中し、被着磁部材2に転写され た磁場波形が良好な正弦波形となる。



#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 外周の所定角度毎に巻線部が設けられ、着磁対象としてのリング状の被着磁部材が外周側に挿入される着磁ヨークであって、磁極の外周部全周が着磁ヨークの中心から同一半径では形成されず、磁極の巻線部に隣接する境界部における着磁ヨーク中心から磁極外周までの半径が、磁極中心部における着磁ヨーク中心から磁極外周までの半径よりも小さくなるように形成されていることを特徴とする着磁ヨーク。

【請求項2】 着磁ヨークの各磁極の外周形状が、着磁 10 ヨーク中心よりもその磁極の外周寄りに接近した箇所を中心とする円弧形状に形成され、この円弧形状の曲率半径が、磁極中心部における着磁ヨーク中心から磁極外周までの半径ならびに、巻線中心から着磁ヨーク中心までの半径よりも、小さい値とされていることを特徴とする請求項1記載の着磁ヨーク。

【請求項3】 着磁ヨークの各磁極の外周形状が、磁極中心部の外周箇所と磁極境界部の外周箇所とが互いに直線状に接続された形状とされていることを特徴とする請求項1記載の着磁ヨーク。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明はリング状の被着磁部 材を着磁する着磁ヨークに関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】ディスク駆動用モータに使用される駆動 用マグネットなどを着磁する着磁ヨークとしては、着磁 対象としての上記駆動用マグネットなどのリング状被着 磁部材(以下、被着磁部材と略す)よりも、僅かに小さ い同心円形状のものを用いることが従来より知られてい 30 る。

【0003】以下に従来の着磁ヨークについて説明する。ディスク駆動用モータの駆動用マグネットはそのディスク駆動用モータの回転数、記憶容量、モータ形状に合わせて様々な着磁が行われている。上記ディスク駆動用モータは、高トルク、低コギングトルクでないと、低電力(高効率)でスムーズな回転が実現できなくなるため、できる限り高トルク、低コギングトルクでなければならない。

【0004】図4は従来の着磁ヨーク21を示し、図5は図4に示す着磁ヨーク21で着磁された被着磁部材2(駆動用マグネット)の磁場波形を示す。図4に示すように、着磁ヨーク21は、被着磁部材2より僅かに小さい半径の断面形状で形成されており、被着磁部材2と同心円形状の鉄心において極数分だけ均等割りしてなる溝8にコイル7が巻かれている。そして、この着磁ヨーク21に瞬間的に強力な電流を通電して磁束を発生させることで、被着磁部材2を着磁するよう構成されている。【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、ディス 50

ク装置の高回転による磁極数減少や、ディスク装置の薄型化によるマグネット径の大型化で着磁の極間が大きくなる傾向があり、このように着磁の極間が大きくなるにつれて、図5に示すように、被着磁部材2に転写された磁場波形が良好な正弦(SIN)波形とはならずに、台形もしくは中凹みの波形になってしまい、低いビーク値 a の磁場強度しか得られないという課題を生じている。つまり、磁極幅の狭い着磁をした場合には、図6に示すように、被着磁部材2に転写された磁場波形は良好な正弦波形になって高いビーク値bの磁場強度が得られるが、これに対して、図5に示すように、磁極幅が広い場合には、ビーク箇所に未飽和着磁部10が発生して被着磁部材2の本来の特性を発揮できなかった。

【0006】すなわち、着磁電流等を上昇させても、被着磁部材2の径が大きくなった場合や着磁極数が減った場合には、磁極幅が広くなるため、その外周形状が被着磁部材2と同心円形状の着磁ヨーク21では、着磁波形である正弦波形の先端部が潰れた波形になってしまい、被着磁部材2の極部中心部を飽和着磁させることが困難であった。

【0007】本発明は上記課題を解決するもので、磁極幅が広くなっても良好な正弦波形に飽和着磁させることのできる着磁ヨークを提供することを目的とする。

[0008]

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【課題を解決するための手段】前記課題を解決するために、本発明は、外周の所定角度毎に巻線部が設けられ、着磁対象としてのリング状の被着磁部材が外周側に挿入される着磁ヨークであって、磁極の外周部全周が着磁ヨークの中心から同一半径では形成されず、磁極の巻線部に隣接する境界部における着磁ヨーク中心から磁極外周までの半径が、磁極中心部における着磁ヨーク中心から磁極外周までの半径よりも小さくなるように形成されていることを特徴とするものであり、磁極幅が広くなっても良好な正弦波形に飽和着磁させることができる。【0009】

【発明の実施の形態】請求項1記載の発明は、外周の所定角度毎に巻線部が設けられ、着磁対象としてのリング状の被着磁部材が外周側に挿入される着磁ヨークであって、磁極の外周部全周が着磁ヨークの中心から同一半径では形成されず、磁極の巻線部に隣接する境界部における着磁ヨーク中心から磁極外周までの半径が、磁極中心部における着磁ヨーク中心から磁極外周までの半径よりも小さくなるように形成されていることを特徴とする。【0010】この構成によれば、着磁ヨークにおける磁極境界部外周よりも磁極中心部外周が被着磁部材の内周に近くなるので、磁極中心部外局が被着磁部材に対して一番多くなって磁力が集中し、被着磁部材に転写された磁場波形が良好な正弦波形となり、飽和着磁させることができる。

【0011】請求項2記載の発明は、請求項1記載の着

Secretary December 2012 (Section 2012)

磁ヨークにおいて、着磁ヨークの各磁極の外周形状が、 着磁ヨーク中心よりもその磁極の外周寄りに接近した箇 所を中心とする円弧形状に形成され、この円弧形状の曲 率半径が、磁極中心部における着磁ヨーク中心から磁極 外周までの半径ならびに、巻線中心から着磁ヨーク中心 までの半径よりも、小さい値とされていることを特徴と する。

【0012】請求項3記載の発明は、請求項1記載の着 磁ヨークにおいて、着磁ヨークの各磁極の外周形状が、 磁極中心部の外周箇所と磁極境界部の外周箇所とが互い 10 に直線状に接続された形状とされていることを特徴とす る。

【0013】以下、本発明の実施の形態を図1~図3を 参照しながら説明する。図1は本発明の実施の形態にか かる着磁ヨークの断面を示す。図1における1は鉄芯で ある着磁ヨークであり、リング状の被着磁部材2を着磁 ヨーク1の外周側に挿入して着磁する。着磁ヨーク1の 外周には、所定角度毎に巻線部としての凹溝8が形成さ れ、この凹溝8にコイル7が巻かれる。

【0014】との着磁ヨーク1は、凹溝8間に設けられ 20 ている磁極3の外周部全周が、着磁ヨーク1の中心4から同一半径では形成されず、磁極3における凹溝8に隣接する境界部3aの箇所では着磁ヨーク中心4から磁極3外周までの半径R1が、磁極中心部3bにおける着磁ヨーク中心4から磁極外周までの半径R2よりも小さくなるようにその断面形状が形成されている。すなわち、着磁ヨーク1における磁極境界部3aよりも磁極中心部3bが被着磁部材2の内周2aに近くなる形状とされている。

【0015】また、図1に示す着磁ヨーク1では、着磁ヨーク1の各磁極3の外周形状が、着磁ヨーク中心4よりもその磁極3の外周寄りに接近した箇所Pを中心として、磁極中心部3bにおける着磁ヨーク中心4から磁極外周までの半径R2や、コイル中心部7aから着磁ヨーク中心4までの半径R3よりも小さい曲率半径R4の円弧形状に形成されている。

【0016】とのような構成の着磁ヨーク1の外周側に リング状の被着磁部材2を挿入させた状態で、コイル7 に電流を流すととにより、着磁ヨーク1のそれぞれの磁 極3から磁束が発生し、被着磁部材2が磁極の数だけ着 40 磁される。

【0017】との際、着磁ヨーク1における磁極境界部3aよりも磁極中心部3bが被着磁部材2の内周2aに近くなる形状とされているため、着磁ヨーク1の凹溝8ならびに磁極境界部3aと被着磁部材2との間には比較的大きな寸法の隙間L1が形成される一方、磁極中心部3bと被着磁部材2との間には僅かの隙間L2しか形成されない。したがって、磁極中心部3bからの磁束が被着磁部材2に対して一番多くなるとともに磁極境界部3aに近づくにつれて磁束が少なくなり、磁極中心部3b

に磁力が集中する。この結果、被着磁部材2には、図2に示すように、良好な正弦(SIN)波形で磁場波形が転写され、従来の着磁ヨーク21で着磁した波形図に示すような未飽和着磁部10を生じることなく、飽和着磁させることができる。すなわち、この着磁ヨーク1を用いて着磁することで、被着磁部材2はマグネットとしての特性を最大限に発揮させることができる。

【0018】なお、必要に応じて、被着磁部材2の外周部に、被着磁部材2の高さ以上の電磁鋼からなる円筒状の着磁リング9を配置してもよく、このように着磁リング9を用いると被着磁部材2に流れる磁束を多くすることができる。

【0019】また、図3に示すような着磁ヨーク11を用いてもよい。この着磁ヨーク11は、各磁極3の外周形状が、磁極中心部3bにおける外周箇所と磁極3における各境界部3aの外周箇所とが直線状に接続された、略星形の多角形状とされている。この着磁ヨーク11によっても、上記着磁ヨーク1と同様な作用効果を得ることができる。

3 【0020】なお、本実施の形態では8極着磁用の着磁 ヨーク1、11を例として図示しているが、これに限定 されるものではなく、6極や4極用の着磁ヨークでも適 用可能である。

[0021]

【発明の効果】以上のように本発明の着磁ヨークによれば、着磁ヨークを、巻線部に隣接する境界部における着磁ヨーク中心から磁極外周までの半径が、磁極中心部における着磁ヨーク中心から磁極外周までの半径よりも小さくなるように形成することで、磁極幅が広くなっても着磁波形を良好な正弦(SIN)波形に飽和着磁させることができて、被着磁部材をマグネットとしての特性を最大限に発揮させることができ、ひいてはこのマグネットを用いたモータの性能を向上させることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施の形態にかかる着磁ヨークの断面 図。

【図2】同着磁ヨークによる着磁波形を示す図。

【図3】本発明の他の実施の形態にかかる着磁ヨークの 断面図。

0 【図4】従来の着磁ヨークの断面図。

【図5】同従来の着磁ヨークによる着磁波形を示す図。

【図6】同従来の着磁ヨークによる極数を多くした場合の着磁波形を示す図。

【符号の説明】

1、11 着磁ヨーク

2 被着磁部材

3 磁極

3 a 境界部

3 b 磁極中心部

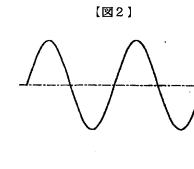
50 4 着磁ヨークの中心

5 7 コイル (巻線)

\* \*8

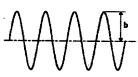
凹溝 (巻線部)

【図1】

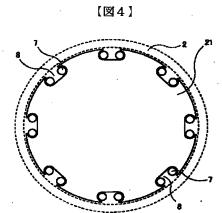


【図5】





【図3】



8 8

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(72)Inventor: SHOGATSU SHOJI

(54) MAGNETIZATION YOKE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a polarized yoke that can achieve saturation magnetization in an excellent sinusoidal waveform even if the width of a magnetic pole becomes wide.

SOLUTION: As a magnetization yoke 1, no formation is made when the entire circumference of the outer-periphery section of a magnetic pole 3 is the same radium from a center 4 of the magnetization yoke 1, and formation is made so that a radius R2 from a polarized yoke center 4 in a boundary section 3a adjacent to a winding section 8 of the magnetic pole 3 to the outer circumference of

the magnetic pole is smaller than a radius R1 from the magnetization yoke center 4 in a magnetic pole center section 3b to the outer circumference of the magnetic pole, thus allowing the magnetic pole center section 3b to be closer to an inner circumference of a member 2 to be magnetized as compared with the magnetic pole boundary section 3a in the magnetization yoke 1, maximizing flux from the magnetic pole center section 3b to the member 2 to be magnetized for concentrating magnetic force, and setting magnetic field waveform being transferred to the member 2 to be

polarized to be an excellent sinusoidal waveform.

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#### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is magnetization York where the coil section is prepared for every predetermined include angle of a periphery, and the magnetized member of the shape of a ring as a candidate for magnetization is inserted in a periphery side. The periphery section perimeter of a magnetic pole is not formed in the same radius from the core of magnetization York. Magnetization York characterized by being formed so that the radius from the magnetization York core in the boundary section which adjoins the coil section of a magnetic pole to a magnetic pole periphery may become smaller than the radius from the magnetization York core in a magnetic pole core to a magnetic pole periphery.

[Claim 2] Magnetization York according to claim 1 where the periphery configuration of each magnetic pole of magnetization York is formed in the radii configuration centering on the part which approached the periphery approach of that magnetic pole rather than the magnetization York core, and the radius of curvature of this radii configuration is characterized by considering as the small value rather than the radius from the magnetization York core in a magnetic pole core to a magnetic pole periphery, and the radius from a coil core to a magnetization York core.

[Claim 3] Magnetization York according to claim 1 where the periphery configuration of each magnetic pole of magnetization York is characterized by considering as the configuration to which the periphery part of a magnetic pole core and the periphery part of the magnetic pole boundary section were mutually connected in the shape of a straight line.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]
[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to magnetization York which magnetizes ring-like a magnetized member.

#### [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As magnetization York which magnetizes the magnet for a drive used for the motor for a disk drive, using the thing of a slightly small concentric circle configuration is conventionally known rather than the members (it abbreviates to a magnetized member hereafter) magnetized [ ring-like ], such as the above-mentioned magnet for a drive as a candidate for magnetization.

[0003] Conventional magnetization York is explained below. As for the magnet for a drive of the motor for a disk drive, various magnetization is performed according to the rotational frequency of the motor for a disk drive, storage capacity, and a motor configuration. If the above-mentioned motors for a disk drive are not high torque and low cogging torque, since it becomes impossible to realize smooth rotation with low power (efficient), they must be high torque and low cogging torque as much as possible. [0004] Drawing 4 shows conventional magnetization York 21, and drawing 5 shows the magnetic field wave of the magnetized member 2 (magnet for a drive) magnetized in magnetization York 21 shown in drawing 4. As shown in drawing 4, magnetization York 21 is formed in the cross-section configuration of a radius slightly smaller than the magnetized member 2, and the coil 7 is wound around the magnetized member 2 and the slot 8 which it comes to divide equally by the pole in the iron core of a concentric circle configuration. And it consists of energizing a momentarily powerful current to this magnetization York 21, and generating magnetic flux so that the magnetized member 2 may be magnetized.

#### [0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, as there is an inclination for between the poles of magnetization to become large by enlargement of the diameter of a magnet by the number reduction of magnetic poles by high rotation of a disk unit and thin-shape-izing of a disk unit, and between the poles of magnetization becomes large in this way, and shown in <u>drawing 5</u> Without the magnetic field wave imprinted by the magnetized member 2 turning into a good sine (SIN) wave, it became a trapezoid or the wave of an inside depression, and the technical problem that only the magnetic field strength of low peak value a is obtained is produced. That is, when narrow magnetization of magnetic pole width of face was carried out, as shown in <u>drawing 6</u>, the magnetic field wave imprinted by the magnetized member 2 turned into a good sinusoidal form, the magnetic field strength of high peak value b was obtained, but as shown in <u>drawing 5</u>, when magnetic pole width of face was wide, the unsaturation magnetization section 10 occurred in the peak part, and the original property of the magnetized member 2 was not able to be demonstrated.

[0006] That is, since magnetic pole width of face became large when the case where the path of the magnetized member 2 becomes large, and a magnetization pole become fewer, even if it raises a magnetization current etc., it was difficult to become the wave by which the point of the sinusoidal form where the periphery configuration is a magnetization wave in magnetization York 21 of the magnetized member 2 and a concentric circle configuration was crushed, and to carry out saturation magnetization of the polar zone core of the magnetized member 2.

[0007] This invention solves the above-mentioned technical problem, and even if magnetic pole width of face becomes large, it aims at offering magnetization York which can carry out saturation magnetization in a good sinusoidal form.

#### [8000]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve said technical problem, as for this invention, the coil section is prepared for every predetermined include angle of a periphery. It is magnetization York where the magnetized member of the shape of a ring as a candidate for magnetization is inserted in a periphery side. The periphery section perimeter of a magnetic pole is not formed in the same radius from the core of magnetization York. The radius from the magnetization York core in the boundary section which adjoins the coil section of a magnetic pole to a magnetic pole periphery It is characterized by being formed so that it may become smaller than the radius from the magnetization York core in a magnetic pole core to a magnetic pole periphery, and even if magnetic pole width of face becomes large, a good sinusoidal form can be made to carry out saturation magnetization.

### [0009]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Invention according to claim 1 is magnetization York where the coil section is prepared for every predetermined include angle of a periphery, and the magnetized member of the shape of a ring as a candidate for magnetization is inserted in a periphery side. The periphery section perimeter of a magnetic pole is not formed in the same radius from the core of magnetization York. It is characterized by being formed so that the radius from the magnetization York core in the boundary section which adjoins the coil section of a magnetic pole to a magnetic pole periphery may become smaller than the radius from the magnetization York core in a magnetic pole core to a magnetic pole periphery.

[0010] Since a magnetic pole core periphery becomes close to the inner circumference of a magnetized member rather than the magnetic pole boundary section periphery in magnetization York according to this configuration, the magnetic flux from a magnetic pole core increases most to a magnetized member, magnetism concentrates, the

magnetic field wave imprinted by the magnetized member can turn into a good sinusoidal form, and saturation magnetization can be carried out.

[0011] Invention according to claim 2 is set to magnetization York according to claim 1. The periphery configuration of each magnetic pole of magnetization York It is formed in the radii configuration centering on the part which approached the periphery approach of the magnetic pole rather than the magnetization York core. It is characterized by considering as the value with the radius of curvature of this radii configuration smaller than the radius from the magnetization York core in a magnetic pole core to a magnetic pole periphery, and the radius from a coil core to a magnetization York core.

[0012] In magnetization York according to claim 1, as for invention according to claim 3, the periphery configuration of each magnetic pole of magnetization York is characterized by making the periphery part of a magnetic pole core, and the periphery part of the magnetic pole boundary section into the configuration mutually connected in the shape of a straight line.

[0013] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained, referring to drawing 1 - drawing 3. Drawing 1 shows the cross section in magnetization York concerning the gestalt of operation of this invention. 1 in drawing 1 is magnetization York which is an iron core, inserts the ring-like magnetized member 2 in the periphery side of magnetization York 1, and magnetizes it. The concave 8 as the coil section is formed in the periphery of magnetization York 1 for every predetermined include angle, and a coil 7 is wound around this concave 8.

[0014] The periphery section perimeter of the magnetic pole 3 prepared between concaves 8 this magnetization York 1 In the part of boundary section 3a which is not formed in the same radius from the core 4 of magnetization York 1, but adjoins the concave 8 in a magnetic pole 3, the radius R1 from the magnetization York core 4 to magnetic pole 3 periphery The cross-section configuration is formed so that it may become smaller than the radius R2 from the magnetization York core 4 in magnetic pole core 3b to a magnetic pole periphery. That is, magnetic pole core 3b is made into the configuration which becomes close to inner circumference 2a of the magnetized member 2 rather than magnetic pole boundary section 3a in magnetization York 1.

[0015] Moreover, in magnetization York 1 shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, the periphery configuration of each magnetic pole 3 of magnetization York 1 is formed in the radii configuration of the radius of curvature R4 smaller than the radius R2 from the magnetization York core 4 in magnetic pole core 3b to a magnetic pole periphery, and the radius R3 from coil core 7a to the magnetization York core 4 centering on the part P which approached the periphery approach of the magnetic pole 3 rather than the

magnetization York core 4.

[0016] In the condition of having made the ring-like magnetized member 2 inserting in the periphery side of magnetization York 1 of such a configuration, by passing a current in a coil 7, magnetic flux occurs from each magnetic pole 3 of magnetization York 1, and the magnetized member 2 is magnetized only for the number of magnetic poles.

[0017] Under the present circumstances, since magnetic pole core 3b is made into the configuration which becomes close to inner circumference 2a of the magnetized member 2 rather than magnetic pole boundary section 3a in magnetization York 1, while the clearance L1 between comparatively big dimensions is formed between the concave 8 of magnetization York 1, and magnetic pole boundary section 3a and the magnetized member 2, only few clearances L2 are formed between magnetic pole core 3b and the magnetized member 2. Therefore, magnetic flux decreases as magnetic pole boundary section 3a is approached, while the magnetic flux from magnetic pole core 3b increases most to the magnetized member 2, and magnetism concentrates on magnetic pole core 3b. Consequently, the magnetized member 2 can be made to carry out saturation magnetization, without producing the unsaturation magnetization section 10 as shown in the wave form chart which the magnetic field wave was imprinted by the good sine (SIN) wave, and was magnetized in conventional magnetization York 21, as shown in drawing 2. That is, the magnetized member 2 can demonstrate the property as a magnet by magnetizing using this magnetization York 1 to the maximum extent.

[0018] in addition, the need -- responding -- the periphery section of the magnetized member 2 -- the electromagnetism more than the height of the magnetized member 2 -- the magnetization ring 9 of the shape of a cylinder which consists of steel may be arranged, and if the magnetization ring 9 is used in this way, magnetic flux which flows to the magnetized member 2 can be made [ many ].

[0019] Moreover, magnetization York 11 as shown in drawing 3 may be used. This magnetization York 11 is made into the shape of an abbreviation stellate polygon to which the periphery part [in/in the periphery configuration of each magnetic pole 3/magnetic pole core 3b] and the periphery part of each boundary section 3a in a magnetic pole 3 were connected in the shape of a straight line. Also by this magnetization York 11, the same operation effectiveness as above-mentioned magnetization York 1 can be acquired.

[0020] In addition, although magnetization York 1 and 11 for 8 pole magnetization is illustrated as an example with the gestalt of this operation, it is not limited to this and can apply even in magnetization York six poles and for four poles.

[0021]

[Effect of the Invention] According to magnetization York of this invention, the radius from the magnetization York core in the boundary section which adjoins the coil section to a magnetic pole periphery magnetization York as mentioned above By forming so that it may become smaller than the radius from the magnetization York core in a magnetic pole core to a magnetic pole periphery Even if magnetic pole width of face becomes large, a good sine (SIN) wave can be made to be able to carry out saturation magnetization of the magnetization wave, the property as a magnet can be demonstrated for a magnetized member to the maximum extent, as a result the engine performance of the motor using this magnet can be raised.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The sectional view of magnetization York concerning the gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 2] Drawing showing the magnetization wave by this magnetization York.

[Drawing 3] The sectional view of magnetization York concerning the gestalt of other operations of this invention.

[Drawing 4] The sectional view of conventional magnetization York.

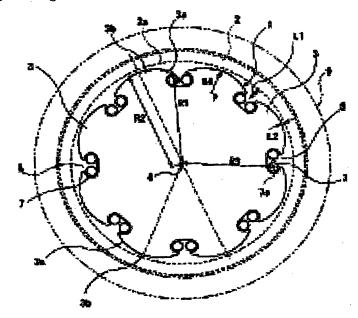
[Drawing 5] Drawing showing the magnetization wave by magnetization York of \*\*\*\*\*\*.

[Drawing 6] Drawing showing the magnetization wave at the time of making [ many ] the pole by magnetization York of \*\*\*\*\*\*.

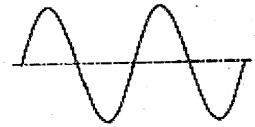
#### [Description of Notations]

- 1 11 Magnetization York
- 2 Magnetized Member
- 3 Magnetic Pole
- 3a Boundary section
- 3b Magnetic pole core
- 4 Core of Magnetization York
- 7 Coil (Coil)
- 8 Concave (Coil Section)

# [Drawing1]

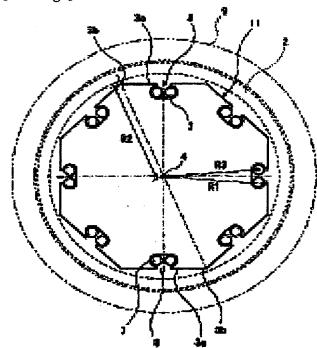


[drawing2]

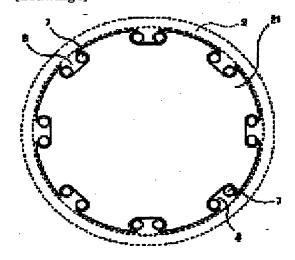


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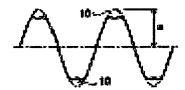
[drawing3]



[Drawing4]



[Drawing5]



[Drawing6]

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